620 TMTPA of Naphtha and 412 TMTPA of FO/LSHS have been allocated for generation of 806 MW of power through barge-mounted power plants.

In the meeting of the High Powered Board held on 1.7.1998, the following modifications in the Liquid Fuel Policy for Power Plants have been approved:—

(i) The existing ceiling capacities allocated to various States would apply only to Naphtha. This would be in addition to the FO/LSHS linkages already given.

(ii) States would, however, be free to contract for new power projects on FO beyond the existing linkages. Taking into account the environmental implications, it will be mandatory for such new FO based power plants beyond the existing linkages to use Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology, or any other technology that would bring sulphur content to within acceptable limits.

(iii) Already, LSHS is on OGL and this freedom would be extended for non-traditional fuels like condensate and orimulsion subject to actual user condition.

(iv) However, there would be no obligation for Oil PSUs to give fresh linkages for any new projects, except naptha based projects within a ceiling of 12000 MW and projects based on other fuels for which linkages have already been issued.

The modified policy enables State Governments to promote power plants on fuels other than Naphtha without any quantitative restriction.

(b) to (d) As the indigenous naphtha has already been committed to meet the demand of the existing and prospective customers to whom allocations have already been made, the requirement of liquid fuels for the IPPs would be met through imports.

Naphtha/LSHS have been decontrolled with effect from April 1, 1998. Hence, the prices of these products will now be as per market-determined pricing based on import parity prices plus storage, transportation and handling charges alongwith the margin of the company. This has not made any change in the pricing of naphtha for power, as, in accordance with the decisions already taken under liquid fuels policy and Model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), the prices of liquid fuels will consist of weighted average landed cost of imported product, import handling charge, infrastructure charge, service charge, guarantee charge and actual freight charge or notional freight charge (as applicable). Power projects are not likely to be affected by the decontrol of pricing of naphtha.

Loan-grant ratio of Central Plan assistance

3334. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central assistance for State plan consists of two components—70% loan and 30% grant;

(b) if so, when this formula was adopted;

(c) whether in the light of the outdated nature of this, Government will consider and urgently review the loan-grant ratio;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The central assistance for State Plans consists of loan and grant in the ratio of 70:30 for the NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES. This loan grant ratio is an integral part of the Gadgil Formula which is the basis for allocation of Central Assistance to States.

The Gadgil Formula was adopted since the inception of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74). At present the Planning Commission is examining the suggestions/ comments of the Chief Ministers for further revision of the Formula, which was last revised in 1991 with the approval of National Development Council.

विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के निर्माण-कार्य का आकलन

3335. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:**
श्रीमती शबाना आजमी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मार्च, 1998 में निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं के निर्माण-कार्य की स्थिति का आकलन किया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी थी तथा उनकी मूल निर्माण लागत कितनी थी और इस समय अनुमानित निर्माण लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) इनमें से उन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी हैं जिन्हें पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाईक): (क) जी हां।

(ख) मार्च, 1998 तक 465 परियोजनाएं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग के प्रबोधन पर थीं। इन परियोजनाओं की मूल तथा अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 1,28,352.5 करोड़ रूपए तथा 1,76,096.5 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ग) 450 परियोजनाओं में से 381 परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त निधियों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है क्योंकि उनकी तरफ से निधियों के अभाव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

Growth targets for industrial and agricultural sector

3336. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had fixed the growth targets for industrial and agricultural sectors in the country for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98;

(b) if so, the achievements made in this regard;

(c) the target fixed for growth rate for industrial and agricultural sector in the year 1998-99; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION) (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The target growth rates are not fixed annually. However, the growth target for agriculture and industrial sector were fixed at 3.8 per cent per annum and 7.4 per cent per annum repsectively in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) and 4.5 per cent per annum and 9.5 per cent per annum respectively in the Draft Ninth Plan (1997—2002), prepared at the internal meetings of the Planning Commission. The realised growth rate in 1996-97 as per quick estimates of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is 7.9 per cent in agriculture and 6.8 per cent in industry. The growth rate for 1997-98 as per advanced estimates of CSO are (−) 2.0 per cent and 6.1 per cent for agriculture and industry respectively.

वार्षिक विकास दर का घटाया जाना

3337. **श्रीमती शबाना आजमी:**
श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वार्षिक विकास की पूर्व प्रस्तावित 7 प्रतिशत की दर को घटाने का विचार कर रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) विकास की वार्षिक दर को कम करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में अंतिम रूप से निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की संभावना है?